

REVIEW OF THE WEEK IN FINANCE

Naval Battle in the North Sea Has Disturbing Possibilities.

ONLY A BRIEF BREAK IN STOCK MARKET

Sterling Exchange Held Steady—Gold from Canada Now \$30,000,000—Money Firm.

News of the successful German foray against the British fleet received on Friday brought an unexpected source of uncertainty. The Allies' command of the seas seemed assured soon after the war started. A few scattered commerce raiders were able to do little damage. Submarines had utterly failed to make good the threatened blockade of the British Isles. But if Germany could this once prove that her enemies' confidence in their naval strength was unfounded, the uneasy suggestion naturally presented itself that other victories might follow and that the Atlantic might no longer be a free thoroughfare to the Allies.

Our recovery from the shock of war came largely through our ability to ship supplies to Great Britain and France. Much of our present unprecedented business activity is based on furnishing what they and the countries with them need. Even the remote possibility of interrupting the stream of goods, disturbing, and first reports of the engagement of the coast of Denmark against Verdun at worst intimating that the end of the war might be unfavorable to the Allies, our financial position is not so much disturbed as it has become so close that this idea caused disquiet. The possibility that the way across the ocean might be closed was of more immediate concern.

Politics and Dulness.

Earlier in the week trading had been quiet. Instead of dealings expanding, as had been expected, after the German submarine question ceased to be a menace to the market, business fell to the smallest for a long time. The coming of a national election had something to do with this dulness in securities. The four years that follow next March will be critical ones in the history of this country. In that time, so far as can be seen, will come the world adjustment to the aftermath of a war waged on a scale never before seen, and there will be needed all the wisdom and statesmanship to guide our national affairs so that the strength we have gained will be of most use to ourselves and to the rest of the world.

The Democratic party will, of course, renominate President Wilson. So the decision as to whom the Republicans will select to oppose him means a good deal to business men. The proceedings at Chicago were watched with interest, and the fact that in some measure this accounted for the hesitation in securities. The campaign in the railroad stocks of two weeks before had not succeeded in exciting any great amount of trading attention to these or any other issues, and the market naturally was disposed to await some new influence.

Auto Stocks Higher.

The industrial list was not in great favor. Reports of new war orders from abroad were not so comforting as those that six months back had been monopolizing trading interest were comparatively neglected. Reports of new mergers in automobile and kindred industries caused some sensational advances in this group.

Business After Peace Comes.

Peace talk, which has been so disturbing a while back, was less in evidence last week. Some time the war must end, and changes in our industrial organization must follow. The world, however, may be expected to go on and business requirements must be met here and abroad. To help Europe prepare to wage war we received an immense business. When these nations turn to preparing for peace they will also require our help. The same times will, of course, not be affected, but it seems not too much to expect that sufficient trade will come to us to help bridge over times of readjustment.

We are told that machinery is already being used in some of the countries abroad in which industrial development has been backward, and we will be the great source of supply when peace comes. A good deal of the material being shipped abroad will not be available when peace comes, and stocks of copper and other supplies will have to be replenished.

The energies of Europe have been aroused as never before, and when

these energies are turned to peaceful pursuits they should count for much in production. In the long run the welfare of Europe will govern our own, and the more that can be produced abroad the better it will be for us. The process of shifting millions of men from war to peace will be a difficult one, but it must be remembered that governments have been organizing industry as never before and that all they have learned will be used to make easier the transfer.

How well Europe will be able to pay for what she needs then, or even for what will be desired for war if war is long continued, is a problem that must be worked out. On movement of goods the balance in our favor is reaching stupendous totals. Services are doing less to help settle for goods bought here, and gold can be had only in limited amounts. The securities we sold when we needed funds for our own development are coming back, but the supply of these is not inexhaustible, and as yet our people have shown no great inclination to buy the obligations of the warring powers.

Great Britain's superabundance of income from American securities is, according to advices received from the other side, resulting in turnover of large amounts to the government. We are assured that these will be handled with discretion and that probably the bulk of them will be used as collateral for some credits to be established later. This is being arranged gold has been brought in until the total imports from the British government's supply in Canada have reached more than \$30,000,000.

This has been sufficient to prevent any further weakness in exchange even on Friday. Demand sterling got up to 4.75 before the end of the week and exchange on Paris also improved.

Whichever way the market goes, the exchange as collateral for demand loans here is another help in keeping exchange steady.

With the turn of the month, money for stock market purposes was more closely held. Call loans were made as high as 3 1/2 per cent, the highest of the year, and were renewed at 2 1/2 per cent daily. Funds for time accom-

modation also showed a firmer tendency. The demand of business and the accommodation granted to foreign nations have gradually taken up a good deal of the supply of loanable funds here. Lending institutions are limiting the amount of money to be loaned in expectation that somewhat higher rates may be reached toward the end of the summer.

ERIE TO SPEND \$1,532,585

Service Bond Authorizes Issue of \$1,250,000 Certificates.

Albany, June 4.—A million and a quarter enterprise trust of the Erie Railroad has been authorized by the upstate Public Service Commission to finance the purchase of 1,000 fifty-ton, self-clearing hopper cars from the Standard Steel Car Company and three 2-10-2 type locomotives from the Lima Locomotive Company. The equipment will cost \$1,532,585, and the Erie will pay \$252,585 in cash on it. The equipment trust certificates will mature in annual series, known as "Series D," and will bear interest at 4 1/2 per cent. They may not be sold for less than \$100.

The Erie has also been authorized by the upstate Public Service Commission to issue \$2,300,000 of its 4 per cent 100-year general bond to be sold at not less than \$100, and the proceeds to be used in retiring a like par value of the 7 per cent bonds of the Buffalo, New York & Erie Railroad Company, an underlying issue which matured June 1, 1916.

NEW BOOKLET ON THE ARGENTINE

Time for This Country to Establish Permanent Foothold.

The Guaranty Trust Company has prepared a booklet containing information concerning the Argentine, to bring about a better understanding of conditions in the republic for commercial reasons. The point is made that this country should establish a permanent foothold in the territory now open to our trade, because of the war, or the end of the conflict may also witness a large falling off in our business with all the South American countries. It is an indication of the company's faith in the future two of its representatives will make their permanent headquarters in Buenos Ayres. They will offer their services to the bank's customers and other interested in the development of South American business. Of the Argentine the booklet says:

"Among the wealthiest and most prosperous nations in South America is the Argentine Republic. In common with other bankers, we have extended large credits to the government and banks of this country. We believe that the Argentine presents a particularly promising field for American capital and American exporters and importers."

CHINESE MAID GOES RIDING

Central Park Crowds See Oriental Girl in Daring Exhibition.

Little Miss Ah Sun is daily becoming Americanized. She sailed forth from her apartment at the Hotel Majestic for a morning gallop in Central Park. A daring silver and gold costume was the most attractive thing about her. Next to her Chinese features, it was not long before a good many onlookers paused to watch the Oriental rider.

Miss Ah Sun likes American customs so well that she rode astride. Her tutor at the riding academy said it was almost a professional exhibition.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF BOND SALES ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

The following table shows the sales, highest, lowest, final prices and net changes of all bonds traded in on the New York Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, June 3. Also the highest and lowest prices for the years 1916 and 1915.

Total sales for the week, \$2,991,000. Against \$2,971,000 a week ago and \$10,401,000 a year ago. Total sales from January 1 to date, \$164,944,000. Against \$346,478,000 in 1915.

GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL.																
	High	Low	Final	Net	Range 1916		Range 1915		High	Low	Final	Net	Range 1916		Range 1915	
				Change	High	Low	High	Low				Change	High	Low	High	Low
10 U. S. 4 1/2% 1917	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0	111 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	111 1/2	109 1/2	111 1/2	0	111 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2
20 do 4 1/2% 1918	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
438 Do of Canada 1921	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
439 do 4 1/2% 1920	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
440 do 4 1/2% 1919	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
441 do 4 1/2% 1918	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
24 Argentine Govt 5s	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	0	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	0	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2
4 Chilean Govt 5s	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	0	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	0	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2
442 do 4 1/2% 1917	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
443 do 4 1/2% 1916	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
444 do 4 1/2% 1915	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
445 do 4 1/2% 1914	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
446 do 4 1/2% 1913	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
447 do 4 1/2% 1912	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
448 do 4 1/2% 1911	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
449 do 4 1/2% 1910	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
450 do 4 1/2% 1909	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
451 do 4 1/2% 1908	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
452 do 4 1/2% 1907	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
453 do 4 1/2% 1906	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
454 do 4 1/2% 1905	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
455 do 4 1/2% 1904	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
456 do 4 1/2% 1903	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
457 do 4 1/2% 1902	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
458 do 4 1/2% 1901	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
459 do 4 1/2% 1900	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
460 do 4 1/2% 1999	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
461 do 4 1/2% 1998	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
462 do 4 1/2% 1997	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
463 do 4 1/2% 1996	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
464 do 4 1/2% 1995	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
465 do 4 1/2% 1994	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
466 do 4 1/2% 1993	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
467 do 4 1/2% 1992	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
468 do 4 1/2% 1991	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
469 do 4 1/2% 1990	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
470 do 4 1/2% 1989	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
471 do 4 1/2% 1988	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
472 do 4 1/2% 1987	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
473 do 4 1/2% 1986	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
474 do 4 1/2% 1985	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
475 do 4 1/2% 1984	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
476 do 4 1/2% 1983	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
477 do 4 1/2% 1982	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
478 do 4 1/2% 1981	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
479 do 4 1/2% 1980	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
480 do 4 1/2% 1979	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
481 do 4 1/2% 1978	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
482 do 4 1/2% 1977	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
483 do 4 1/2% 1976	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
484 do 4 1/2% 1975	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
485 do 4 1/2% 1974	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
486 do 4 1/2% 1973	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
487 do 4 1/2% 1972	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
488 do 4 1/2% 1971	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
489 do 4 1/2% 1970	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
490 do 4 1/2% 1969	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
491 do 4 1/2% 1968	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
492 do 4 1/2% 1967	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
493 do 4 1/2% 1966	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2								